

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

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We hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

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THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE DEATH WITH WHICH IT IS POSSESSED.

In his speech the other day at Rochester Mr. Seward gave the following account of the democratic party from the period when it began to put itself in opposition to the free States.

It is worthy of the period of such members of the democratic party as are under the delusive notion that they are still followers of Jefferson.

Without stopping to ascertain, critically, the origin of the present democratic party, we may ascribe to it the origin of the free State, and not that time in many other of the free States, in which the democratic party deliberately disfranchised the colored or African citizens, and it has particularly continued this disfranchisement ever since. This was an effective aid to slavery for while the slaveholder votes for his slave against freedom, the free States, in the free States, is produced from voting against slavery. In 1824, the democratic party retained the election of John Quincy Adams—himself before that time an acceptable democrat—and in 1828 it expelled him from the Presidency and put a slaveholder in his place, although the office had been filled by slaveholders thirty-two out of forty years. In 1836, Martin Van Buren—the first non-slaveholding citizen of a free State, in whose election the democratic party was concerned—signaled his inauguration into the Presidency by the gratuitous announcement that under no circumstances would he support a bill for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. From 1838 to 1844, the subject of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and in the national dockyards and arsenals, was brought before Congress by repeated popular appeals. The democratic party thereupon promptly denied the right of petition, and effectually suppressed the freedom of speech in Congress, as far as the institution of slavery was concerned.

From 1840 to 1843 good and wise men counsel of that Texas should remain outside of the Union until she should consent to relinquish her slaveholding slavery; but the democratic party precipitated her admission into the Union, not only without that condition, but even with a covenant that the State might be divided and reorganized so as to constitute four slave States instead of one.

In 1846, when the United States became involved in a war with Mexico, and it was apparent that the struggle would end in the dismemberment of that republic, which was a non-slaveholding power, the democratic party rejected a declaration that slavery should not be established within the territory to be acquired. When, in 1850, general elections were to be instituted in the territories of California and New Mexico, the fruits of that war, the democratic party refused to admit New Mexico as a free State, and only consented to admit California as a free State on the condition, as it has since explained the transaction, of leaving all of New Mexico and Utah open to slavery, to which was added the submission of perpetual slavery in the District of Columbia, and the passage of an unconstitutional, cruel and humiliating law, for the treatment of fugitive slaves, with a further stipulation that the subject of slavery should never again be agitated in either chamber of Congress. When, in 1854, the slaveholders were contentedly reposing in these great advantages, then so recently won, the democratic party unconsciously, officiously and with supercilious liberality, awakened them from their slumber, to offer and force on their acceptance the abrogation of the law which declared that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should ever exist within that part of the ancient territory of Louisiana which lay outside of the States of Missouri and north of the parallel 36 deg. 30 min. of north latitude, a law which, with the exception of one other, was the only statute of freedom then remaining in the federal code.

In 1856, when the people of Kansas had organized a new State within the region thus abandoned to slavery, and applied to be admitted as a free State into the Union, the democratic party unconsciously rejected their petition, and drove them, with unceremonious and intimidations, from the halls of Congress and armed the President with military power to enforce their submission to a law which established over them by fraud and compulsion. At every subsequent vote of the year, which has since been regarded in Kansas, the democratic party has lent its sympathy, its aid, and all the powers of the government which it controlled, to enforce slavery upon that unwilling and injured people. And now, even to this day while it works us with the assurance that Kansas is free, the democratic party keeps the State excluded from her just and proper place in the Union under the hope that she may yet be dragooned into the acceptance of slavery. The democratic party finally has procured from a supreme judiciary, fixed its interest, a decree that slavery exists, by force of the Constitution, in every territory of the United States paramount to all legislative authority, either within the territory or residing in Congress.

Such is the democratic party. It has no policy, State or federal, for the finance or trade, or manufacture, or commerce, or education or international improvements, or for the protection or even the security of civil or religious liberty. Its positive and uncompromising in the interest of slavery—negative, vacillating in regard to everything else. It boasts its love of equality and justice, and even its life in fortifying the only aristocracy known in the land. It professes fraternity, and so often as slavery requires allies itself with proslavery. It magnifies itself for its conquest in foreign lands, but it ends the national eagle with always with chains and not the olive branch in his beak.

This dark record shows you, fellow citizens, what I was unwilling to announce at an early stage of this argument—that of the whole nefarious schedule of slaveholding designs which I have submitted to you, the democratic party has left only one yet to be consummated—the abrogation of the law which forbids the African slave trade.

Now, I know very well that the Democratic party has, at every stage of these proceedings, disavowed the motives and the policy of fortifying and extending slavery, and has extorted them in an entirely different and more plausible ground.

The inconsistency and frailty of these pleas prove still more conclusively the guilt I charge upon that party. It must, indeed, necessarily excuse such guilt before mankind, and even to the conscience of its own adherents. There is an instinctive abhorrence of slavery, and an inherent and inherent love of freedom in the human heart, which render pollution of such gross misdeeds intolerable.

It is disfranchised the free African on the ground of a fear that if left to enjoy the right of suffrage he might reduce the free white citizen into amalgamation with his wronged and despised race.

The democratic party condemned and deposed John Quincy Adams because he expended twelve millions a year, while it justifies his favored successors in spending seventy millions, eighty millions and even one hundred millions a year. It denies emancipation in the District of Columbia, even with compensation to masters and the consent of the people, on the ground of an implied constitutional inhibition, although the Constitution expressly confers upon Congress sovereign legislative power in that district, and although the Democratic party is tenacious of the principle of strict construction. It violated the express provision of the Constitution in suppressing petition and debate on the subject of slavery, through fear of disturbance of the public harmony, although it claims that the electors have a right to instruct their representatives, and even demand their resignation in case of contumacy. It extended slavery over Texas and connived at the attempt to spread it across the Mexican territories, even to the Gulf of Mexico. It abrogated the Mexican slave law and the Missouri Compromise prohibition of slavery in Kansas, not to open the new and fascinating theories of non-interference and popular sovereignty; and finally to overthrow both these new and elegant systems by the English Locomotion bill and the Dred Scott decision, on the ground that the free States ought not to enter the Union without a population equal to the representative basis of one member of Congress, although slave States might come in without inspection as to their numbers.

Will any member of the democratic party, now here, claim that the authorities chosen by the party transcended their partisan platform, and so misrepresented the party in various transactions I have recited? Then I ask him to name one democratic statesman or legislator from Van Buren to Walker who either timidly or cautiously, like them or bold and defiantly like Douglas, ever refused to execute a behest of the slaveholders, and was not thereafter, and for no other cause, immediately denounced, and deposed from his trust, and repudiated by the democratic party for that contumacious?

The Cincinnati Enquirer edited by the Postmaster of that city, says that Mr. Seward's speech "indicates a total disregard of all the principles upon which this Constitution and Union are based." It does not deny that the members of the Democratic party are lexically committed to the designs of the slaveholders, nor does it find fault with the record produced by Senator Seward.

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What shall we do with Delaware?

We ask the careful attention of the people of Delaware to the following facts, compiled from the "United States" census, and after they have examined them, as citizens of Delaware and entertaining as we do a deep feeling for the interests of our little State, we wish to ask every citizen of Delaware this question: Shall Delaware be free, enterprising and intelligent, or shall she continue to suffer the ill incidents of slaveholding?

The question must be answered. Read the statistics and give us an honest, truthful reply.

In 1790, when the first census was taken, New York contained 340,120 inhabitants; at the same time the population of Virginia was 748,308, being more than twice the number of New York. Just sixty years afterward, as we learn from the census of 1850, New York had a population of 2,097,394, while that of Virginia was only 1,421,061, being less than half the number of New York.

In 1791, the exports of New York amounted to \$2,506,465; the exports of Virginia amounted to \$3,130,865. In 1852, the exports of New York amounted to \$87,484,456; the exports of Virginia

during the same year, amounted to only \$2,924,657. In 1790, the imports of New York and Virginia were about equal; in 1853, the imports of New York amounted to the enormous sum of \$173,570,999, while those of Virginia, for the same period, amounted to the pitiful sum of only \$399,004. In 1850, the products of manufacturing, mining and the mechanic arts in New York, amounted to \$227,597,249; those of Virginia amounted to only \$22,705,287. At the taking of the last census, the value of real and personal property in Virginia, including negroes, was \$391,646,438; that of New York, exclusive of any monetary valuation of human beings, was \$1,080,399,216.

In August, 1856, the real and personal estate possessed in the City of New York amounted in valuation to \$511,740,591, showing that New York City alone is worth more than the whole State of Virginia.

In 1794, Massachusetts contained 378,717 inhabitants; in the same year North Carolina contained 393,061; in 1850, the population of Massachusetts was 994,514, all free men; while that of North Carolina was only 809,039, of whom 269,548 were slaves. Massachusetts has an area of only 7,800 square miles; the area of North Carolina is 50,704 square miles, which, though less than Virginia, is considerably larger than the State of New York.

In 1855, the exports of Massachusetts amounted to \$16,895,304, and her imports to \$41,367,356; during the same time, and indeed during all the time, from the period of the formation of the government up to the year of 1853, the exports and imports of North Carolina were so utterly insignificant that we are ashamed to record them.

In 1850, the products of manufacturing, mining and the mechanic arts in Massachusetts amounted to \$151,137,145; those of North Carolina to only \$9,111,245. In 1856, the products of these industrial pursuits in Massachusetts had increased to some thing over \$288,000,000, a sum more than twice the value of the entire cotton crop of all the Southern States! In 1850, the cash value of all the farms, farming implements and machinery in Massachusetts was \$112,285,931; the value of the same in North Carolina, in the same year, was only \$71,222,298. In 1850, the value of all the real and personal estate in Massachusetts, without recognizing property in man, or setting a monetary price on the head of a single citizen, white or black, amounted to \$673,242,286; the value of the same in North Carolina, including negroes, amounted to only \$236,800,472. In 1856, the real and personal estate assessed in the City of Boston amounted in valuation to within a fraction of \$250,000,000, showing conclusively that, so far as dollars and cents are concerned, that single city could buy the whole State of North Carolina, and, by right of purchase, be sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States and by State constitutions, hold her as a province. In 1850, there were in Massachusetts 1,861 native white and free colored persons over twenty years of age who could not read and write; in the same year, this class of persons in North Carolina numbered 80,081; while the 283,548 slaves were, by legislative enactment, kept in a state of absolute ignorance and unconditional subordination.

In 1790, as we learn from Mr. Benton's "Thirty Years' View," the foreign imports into Charleston were \$2,042,000; in 1852, they amounted to only \$1,750,000. In 1854, the imports into Philadelphia, which, in foreign trade, ranks at present but fourth among the commercial cities of the Union, were \$21,965,021. In 1850, the products of manufacturing, mining and mechanic arts, in Pennsylvania, amounted to \$155,044,310; the products of the same in the South Carolina amounted to only \$7,064,312.

As shown by the census report of 1850, which was prepared under the superintendence of a native of South Carolina, who certainly will not be suspected of injustice to his own section of the country, the Southern States, the cash value of all the farms, farming implements and machinery in Pennsylvania was \$422,598,640; the value of the same in South Carolina in the same year, was only \$86,518,038. For a comparison of the same census, we learn that the value of all the real and personal property in Pennsylvania actually amounted to \$720,144,998; the value of the same in South Carolina, including the estimated value of 184,925 negroes, amounted to only \$208,257,694. We have not been able to obtain the figures necessary to show the exact value of real and personal estate in Philadelphia, but the sum is estimated to be not less than \$300,000,000; and as, in 1850, there were 408,762 free inhabitants in the single city of Philadelphia, against 293,544 of the same class in the whole State of South Carolina, it is quite evident that the former is more wealthy than the latter, and far ahead of her in all the elements of genuine and permanent superiority. In Pennsylvania, in 1850, the annual income of public schools amounted to \$1,348,249; the same in South Carolina, in the same year, amounted to only \$200,600; in the former State there were 293,132 free school children; in the latter only 30,100. Pennsylvania 816 newspapers and periodicals were published, circulating 64,892,672 copies annually; in South Carolina only 60 newspapers and periodicals were published, circulating but 7,148,930 copies annually.—*Mifflin (Del.) News and Advertiser.*

THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH IN FAVOR OF THE UNION.

FROM THE SPEECH OF J. H. HARRISON OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

But I will not detain you longer with what belongs to the past. The present and the future are what concern us most. You desire to know my opinion of the course the South should pursue under existing circumstances. I will give you frankly and fully the results of my observation and reflection on this all important point. The first question is, do the people of the South consider the present union of these States as an evil in itself, and a thing that it is desirable we should get rid of under all circumstances? There are some, I know, who do. But I am satisfied that an overwhelming majority of the South would, if assured that the Government was heretofore conducted on the same principles and construction of the Constitution, decidedly prefer to remain in the Union, rather than enter the unknown course and hazards of setting up a separate Government. I think I am what is true when I say that, after all the

attestations that has characterized our long warfare, the great body of the Southern people do not seek disunion, and will seek it as a primary object, however promptly they may accept it as an alien nation, rather than submit to unconstitutional abridgments of their rights. I confess that for many years of my life, I believed that our only safety was in the dissolution of the Union, and I openly avowed it. I should entertain, and with not hesitation express the same sentiments, but that the vicissitudes we have achieved and those I think we are about to achieve, have inspired me with the hope, I may say the belief, that we can fully sustain ourselves in the Union and control its action in all great affairs. It may well be asked how I can entertain such views and expectations, when within these few years the South has lost her equality in the Senate, and the Free States have at length a decided majority in both Houses of Congress, while this unfortunate Kansas controversy has swept into their political graves so many of our ancient friends in those States, that it may be doubted whether they have at this moment, after the recent elections, the scale of the disastrous Kansas abolition—a majority in any single one of the States, and there seems to be at present no prospect of our extending the area of Slavery in any quarter.

We might expand the area of Slavery by acquiring Cuba, where slavery is already established.—Mr. Calhoun, from whose matured opinions, whether a constitutional principle or Southern policy, it will rarely be found safe to depart, said that Cuba was "forbidden fruit" to us, unless plucked in an emergency of war. There is no reasonable ground to suppose that we can acquire it in any other way, and the war that will open to us such a prospect will be great and general and bring about results that the keenest intellect cannot now anticipate. But if we had Cuba, we could not make more than two or three Slave States there, which would not restore the equilibrium of the North and South, while with the African Slave trade closed, and her only resort for slaves to this continent, she would, besides crushing out our whole sugar culture by her competition, afford in a few years a market for all the slaves in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland. She is, notwithstanding the exorbitant taxes imposed on her, capable now of absorbing the annual increase of all the slaves on this continent, and consumes, it is said, twenty to thirty thousands a year by her system of labor. Slaves decrease there largely. In time, under the system practiced, every slave in America might be exterminated in Cuba as were the Indians. However the idle African may procreate the triple, it yet remains to be proven and the facts are against the supposition that he can, in those regions, work and, by right of purchase, be sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States and by State constitutions, hold her as a province. In 1850, there were in Massachusetts 1,861 native white and free colored persons over twenty years of age who could not read and write; in the same year, this class of persons in North Carolina numbered 80,081; while the 283,548 slaves were, by legislative enactment, kept in a state of absolute ignorance and unconditional subordination.

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As shown by the census report of 1850, which was prepared under the superintendence of a native of South Carolina, who certainly will not be suspected of injustice to his own section of the country, the Southern States, the cash value of all the farms, farming implements and machinery in Pennsylvania was \$422,598,640; the value of the same in South Carolina in the same year, was only \$86,518,038. For a comparison of the same census, we learn that the value of all the real and personal property in Pennsylvania actually amounted to \$720,144,998; the value of the same in South Carolina, including the estimated value of 184,925 negroes, amounted to only \$208,257,694. We have not been able to obtain the figures necessary to show the exact value of real and personal estate in Philadelphia, but the sum is estimated to be not less than \$300,000,000; and as, in 1850, there were 408,762 free inhabitants in the single city of Philadelphia, against 293,544 of the same class in the whole State of South Carolina, it is quite evident that the former is more wealthy than the latter, and far ahead of her in all the elements of genuine and permanent superiority. In Pennsylvania, in 1850, the annual income of public schools amounted to \$1,348,249; the same in South Carolina, in the same year, amounted to only \$200,600; in the former State there were 293,132 free school children; in the latter only 30,100. Pennsylvania 816 newspapers and periodicals were published, circulating 64,892,672 copies annually; in South Carolina only 60 newspapers and periodicals were published, circulating but 7,148,930 copies annually.—*Mifflin (Del.) News and Advertiser.*

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FROM THE SPEECH OF J. H. HARRISON OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

But I will not detain you longer with what belongs to the past. The present and the future are what concern us most. You desire to know my opinion of the course the South should pursue under existing circumstances. I will give you frankly and fully the results of my observation and reflection on this all important point. The first question is, do the people of the South consider the present union of these States as an evil in itself, and a thing that it is desirable we should get rid of under all circumstances? There are some, I know, who do. But I am satisfied that an overwhelming majority of the South would, if assured that the Government was heretofore conducted on the same principles and construction of the Constitution, decidedly prefer to remain in the Union, rather than enter the unknown course and hazards of setting up a separate Government. I think I am what is true when I say that, after all the

attestations that has characterized our long warfare, the great body of the Southern people do not seek disunion, and will seek it as a primary object, however promptly they may accept it as an alien nation, rather than submit to unconstitutional abridgments of their rights. I confess that for many years of my life, I believed that our only safety was in the dissolution of the Union, and I openly avowed it. I should entertain, and with not hesitation express the same sentiments, but that the vicissitudes we have achieved and those I think we are about to achieve, have inspired me with the hope, I may say the belief, that we can fully sustain ourselves in the Union and control its action in all great affairs. It may well be asked how I can entertain such views and expectations, when within these few years the South has lost her equality in the Senate, and the Free States have at length a decided majority in both Houses of Congress, while this unfortunate Kansas controversy has swept into their political graves so many of our ancient friends in those States, that it may be doubted whether they have at this moment, after the recent elections, the scale of the disastrous Kansas abolition—a majority in any single one of the States, and there seems to be at present no prospect of our extending the area of Slavery in any quarter.

We might expand the area of Slavery by acquiring Cuba, where slavery is already established.—Mr. Calhoun, from whose matured opinions, whether a constitutional principle or Southern policy, it will rarely be found safe to depart, said that Cuba was "forbidden fruit" to us, unless plucked in an emergency of war. There is no reasonable ground to suppose that we can acquire it in any other way, and the war that will open to us such a prospect will be great and general and bring about results that the keenest intellect cannot now anticipate. But if we had Cuba, we could not make more than two or three Slave States there, which would not restore the equilibrium of the North and South, while with the African Slave trade closed, and her only resort for slaves to this continent, she would, besides crushing out our whole sugar culture by her competition, afford in a few years a market for all the slaves in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland. She is, notwithstanding the exorbitant taxes imposed on her, capable now of absorbing the annual increase of all the slaves on this continent, and consumes, it is said, twenty to thirty thousands a year by her system of labor. Slaves decrease there largely. In time, under the system practiced, every slave in America might be exterminated in Cuba as were the Indians. However the idle African may procreate the triple, it yet remains to be proven and the facts are against the supposition that he can, in those regions, work and, by right of purchase, be sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States and by State constitutions, hold her as a province. In 1850, there were in Massachusetts 1,861 native white and free colored persons over twenty years of age who could not read and write; in the same year, this class of persons in North Carolina numbered 80,081; while the 283,548 slaves were, by legislative enactment, kept in a state of absolute ignorance and unconditional subordination.

In 1790, as we learn from Mr. Benton's "Thirty Years' View," the foreign imports into Charleston were \$2,042,000; in 1852, they amounted to only \$1,750,000. In 1854, the imports into Philadelphia, which, in foreign trade, ranks at present but fourth among the commercial cities of the Union, were \$21,965,021. In 1850, the products of manufacturing, mining and mechanic arts, in Pennsylvania, amounted to \$155,044,310; the products of the same in the South Carolina amounted to only \$7,064,312.

As shown by the census report of 1850, which was prepared under the superintendence of a native of South Carolina, who certainly will not be suspected of injustice to his own section of the country, the Southern States, the cash value of all the farms, farming implements and machinery in Pennsylvania was \$422,598,640; the value of the same in South Carolina in the same year, was only \$86,518,038. For a comparison of the same census, we learn that the value of all the real and personal property in Pennsylvania actually amounted to \$720,144,998; the value of the same in South Carolina, including the estimated value of 184,925 negroes, amounted to only \$208,257,694. We have not been able to obtain the figures necessary to show the exact value of real and personal estate in Philadelphia, but the sum is estimated to be not less than \$300,000,000; and as, in 1850, there were 408,762 free inhabitants in the single city of Philadelphia, against 293,544 of the same class in the whole State of South Carolina, it is quite evident that the former is more wealthy than the latter, and far ahead of her in all the elements of genuine and permanent superiority. In Pennsylvania, in 1850, the annual income of public schools amounted to \$1,

only remedy for the evils complained of, and to this end he proposed to offer an additional resolution for the consideration of the Convention.

There is no doubt of the passage of the resolution of the committee, calling a general State Convention and the appointment of a strong committee to prepare an address to the citizens of the State.

The question which is agitating Maryland, is equally disturbing in the extreme portions of slaveholding Territory, as appears by the following from New Orleans paper's. "Our servants" come masters no little trouble, from which emancipation would immediately relieve them.

TAMPERING WITH SLAVES.

Additional proofs are almost daily furnished of the improper tampering with slaves by persons who find protection, if not a permanent residence, in this city. The free negroes born in Louisiana have, in times past, been a most excellent character, not simply for obedience to the laws and respect for the white, but for sobriety and many of the higher virtues.

But it is doubtless that the influences which destroy those with better advantages being to corrupt and are delving many of the younger portion of the free colored population of the city. The indolence in discipline, or the frequenting of places visited by the depraved, speedily balances that regard for the law and contentment with the constitution of a society that has marked the conduct and character of our free blacks.

The disappearance of one after another of valuable family servants affords evidence of the existence of an extensive organization to protect and aid those who may seek it. Free papers are manufactured and false certificates of birth furnished, and perhaps still other means exist of interfering between masters and their servants.

It is, however, a singular fact that all the misconduct of our slaves is produced by the frequent use of intoxicating drinks, obtained by stealth, at first indulged in moderately, then more habitually, and finally resulting in a withdrawal of our confidence in them, and they rapidly become almost useless.

The Council, we cannot but conceive, took a false step when it adopted an ordinance making the punishment for a detection in selling liquor to slaves simply a fine of "not less than ten, or more than one hundred dollars." The profits of one night, in some instances, will enable the contractor to regain the fine of twenty-five dollars, and so on regularly imposed in such cases. It promotes a craft to conceal flagrant delinquency, but has no influence in inducing an abandonment of the traffic. Indeed, the number of cases that violate the law is evidently on the increase.

As the statute of the State makes this one not punishable by a fine of not less than two nor more than five hundred dollars, with imprisonment in certain cases, and adds a still higher penalty for a second conviction for the same offense, by what right has the Council enabled the slaveholders to compromise the matter with the offenders for the paltry fine of twenty-five dollars?

It needed not the decision of the Supreme Court to teach that the City Council of New Orleans had no authority to make such an ordinance in regard to selling liquor to slaves, unless the general statute was first repealed so far as this city is concerned. A return of the offenders to the Criminal Court, with bond as high as to secure the full amount of the fine with costs of prosecution, would have a much greater influence in breaking up a traffic that is the origin of all the trouble with our slaves.

As the Council is about to reassemble, we would call their attention and that of all the city authorities to this subject, which is now justly attracting general attention.

OUR SERVANTS AND THE FREE BLACKS.

During the winter months greater danger exists of improper tampering with our slaves, and their demoralization by evil association, than at any other period. Enough is already known to convince the public that a systematic organization exists to create discontent among them, and to aid them, by their imaginations have been excited with false ideas in regard to the pleasures of freedom, in making their way to the free States.

Too much vigilance cannot be exercised over those who are employed on steamboats that visit free cities. Even such as are owned in this city, who are permitted to visit St. Louis, will become bad associates for our home servants. Let the police keep a vigilant oversight of such persons, and all others who give cause for the slightest suspicion.

All negroes from abroad should be made to comply strictly with the law, being allowed no privilege in part whatever not in accordance with the statute, and then some white person should be responsible for their conduct.

Every day brings to light some gross wrong which has resulted from the growing remissness in the execution of the law, and from the extreme laxity of restraint upon our servants. In almost all cases where serious complaint exists, the bond and the free are implicated together. The existence of negroes in these different civil conditions in this city, constantly mingling with each other, has become a great source of uneasiness. It can scarcely be doubted that, in a very short period, the Legislature of the State will be compelled to adopt a new policy with our free blacks. Unless those that have been emancipated, within a few years, prove better qualified for freedom and adopt more the habits and character of the old families of free colored persons, who own property and form a respectable class, their condition must be changed, or the State must be altogether rid of them.

We trust the Council will follow up the suggestion of the Mayor in regard to those accused of selling liquor to slaves, and that the police will arrest every offender of blacks found on the streets, or in suspicious places, or in any manner acting in contravention of the ordinances or the laws of the State.—*Id.*

OUR SERVANTS.

The following note from a lady expresses the opinions of many other citizens, and adds to the evidence of the necessity of measures to guard against the intrusions of free State influence into our households. The evil of which she complains has been distinctly set forth in our columns, and she states that she has been more troubled than a single or a half-dozen isolated cases. The remedy is, we believe, within the power of the council and the police; but new measures are required, and a thorough determination to root out the evil will require energy and perseverance. The following one of a lady to whom we allude speaks for itself and should have influence in producing the desired action:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.

Rev. Friends: Permit me (as one interested) to thank you for calling attention to some facts con-

cerning our slave population. I have suffered as deeply from the evils growing out of the ready access my servants have to places where liquor is sold that I should be more than gratified if it pleased our City Council to pass a law which would restrain either buyer or seller. But there is still another wrong tolerated by our own community which will be long be productive of serious consequences.

I have reasons for believing that the free negroes employed on our boats as stewards are nearly all trained and paid to use their influence at all times and in all convenient places, to prevail upon our servants to abscond. They meet them at Cairo, and from that point defy all attempts made to recapture. I lost a valuable man in this way, and at this moment I have in my possession a card of his house in Chicago, where he receives his colored friends—they pay him well for his trouble, as a matter of course.

Excuse me for inflicting upon you these details. They may possibly interest you as the groundwork of an article when you have leisure to amplify upon the subject; and as you have already earned the thanks of our community by frequent references to kindred subjects, you will but add to their obligations by pressing it upon the notice of our city fathers, and all who have the power to provide a remedy for violated law.

Very respectfully,

A. R.

From the Dublin Nation.

HOW THE CASE STANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION.—DEAR SIR.—One of the most important duties of my life has been the task of exposing to my countrymen the shortcomings of Irishmen in America, in relation to slavery in that land, which, taking into consideration the age we live in, and the high professions of religion and of liberty made by that people, is the most dishonouring system of human bondage that ever existed on earth, and which, in one feature of its criminality, exceeds in hideousness all that has ever gone before it, in Pagan or Christian times. I allude to the practice of breeding human beings for market, which is deliberately pursued, and with circumstances so revolting, so disgusting, and so indecent, that I dare not attempt to bring it under the notice of your readers in all its horrid details, which would shock their feelings and be deemed incredible by many.

Yet such is the system which many Irish boys in America sustain, and sustain willingly, and in some cases glory in their shame. Better, far better it were for the honor of our country, that no Irishman had ever become a resident of the United States of America; for there, instead of manfully—and in consistency with all their home feelings and ancient predilections—taking sides with the oppressed, they have ranged themselves under the black and bloody banner of the oppressor. There are some—many I hope—notable exceptions to the general rule of conduct pursued by Irishmen in America. Seven centuries ago, Irishmen declared slavery to be a sin in the sight of Heaven, and a foul crime against man, and they nobly abolished it forever. During that long interval of time which has since passed, Irishmen at home—to their everlasting honor be spoken—have had their hands clean of that foul stain. Some of them have gone abroad, and have forgotten to be either generous or just. They join the oppressors of the colored man; and they rival the slaveholder in his contempt of beings who ought to share all their pity and all their sympathy, for they were oppressed in their native land; they sought for more freedom elsewhere, and, like the Slave entrusted with a brief authority, they have become themselves cruel taskmasters.

You have, my dear sir, in your earnestness to save Irishmen from reproach, endeavored to find an excuse for their conduct; but your own sense of justice, of truth, and of honorable consistency, has caused you to fall in exonerating them from their crimes against humanity, and their wrong to Ireland, because of the ill name they have brought on the land of their birth, by their desertion from the ranks of freedom in the country of their adoption. If I needed any proof or evidence in sustenance of the charge, which, you truly say, I have often made against Irishmen in America, I should find it in your article, in *The Nation* of 9th instant. You admit that they join the democratic party; and that is virtually an admission of all I have ever stated on this painful subject; for it is not denied that that party are the open supporters of slavery. All their influence is thrown, not alone for its sustenance where it exists, but for its extensions to other States. This party are the well known deep-seated and hater of the colored race. I do not hence infer that the Republican party stand in any very superior position in this respect. Unfortunately, there are too few in America who deal equal justice to their colored brethren.

I have nothing to do with the feelings of political parties in America. My object is, to save Irishmen from pollution. I fear that is a hopeless task as regards the majority of them who go to reside in America, for there they are surrounded with such bad influences as make it all but impossible that they should maintain their integrity. They go out there to make a living; if they be honest, high-minded men, and true lovers of liberty, the difficulties of their position in that land will be greatly increased, as they will find nearly all the white persons they come in contact with much prejudiced against the colored race, whether they be free, or in bondage. I know the difficulties they must encounter, but surely these cannot be offered as excuses for such derelictions from principle as most of them stand justly charged with. But at home, let us strive to inculcate into the hearts of our people, a manly spirit of independence; a true and honest love of liberty; and such virtuous convictions of duty, as may cause them to feel in their inmost souls a detestation of slavery, and a determination to give it no countenance or support.

In truth, Irishmen ought not to go to the United States; they can have no freedom there. It is true, they may get lands and living there; many of them do, but many others have as hard a struggle there, to gain a livelihood, as they had at home; and all have to encounter that blighting pro-slavery sentiment which has succeeded so terribly with numbers of them, in destroying all true love of liberty in their souls, and has made too many of them the ready abettors of slavery, and all its enormities.

I am glad you have taken up this question; and although you and I handle it differently, yet, as you make it equally apparent, that at home in this dear old land of ours, we have slavery with a cordial hatred, some black men may be brought to the checks of Irishmen in America, who have brought shame on fatherland, by their selfishness to principle. Doubtless, some are found true, and

many, very many of them are honest and noble hearted, but too many, also, are found wanting. I do not accuse the Irish in America of any 'vicious proclivity,' any innate love of slavery. I believe they left their homes with far different feelings; but they have given a too ready adherence to wrong; they have not spoken boldly for the right.

I did not feel under any necessity to answer Mr. Park's challenge, in the way you refer to, for every Irishman residing in a slave State necessarily renders himself liable to my charge. He assists in keeping his fellow men in bondage, and is reducing them to that condition.

Soldiers are, I suppose, bound by their oath to obey their orders, if it can be truly said that any man is bound to do wrong, which I cannot admit. The original error lies in becoming a soldier, and taking any oath as you refer to. By this device, tyrants everywhere have contrived to repress liberty. If you refer to the conduct of the Irish militia in Boston, who carried Anthony Burns (I think it was) back into the hell of slavery, their conduct was infamous, and not as I have understood, necessitated on their part by the rules of their service; but I am not certain on this point.

I believe you are in error as to the feelings of all political parties in America—at any rate, I see them in a different light. They pretty nearly all dislike England; and I don't think any of them care a straw about Ireland. Conspire for us there the general sentiment and I regret deeply that we owe this feeling to the conduct of our own people, who have so generally been false to their own convictions. An Irishman who is not the foe of slavery must be despised.

My intercourse with Americans has been confined to the thorough, but true-hearted and slavery party; and I never in a single instance met one of them who did not warmly sympathize with the misgovernment of Irishmen at home. I believe this to be the hearty feeling of every genuine anti-slavery man and woman in America. If Irishmen have any vengeful feelings against England, I think it a wrong feeling. I would not even ask them to hate the slaveholder, or to do him any wrong; the utmost length I would go to, to beg of them to have no fellowship with him, while he continues in his iniquity.

To my countrymen at home, I would say, be bold and firm and uncompromising in your love of liberty; shun not one jot in your determination to secure its blessings for yourselves and your children for ever; and let every friend you have in America know and feel that you are honest, manly, true-hearted abhorrence of slavery and oppression everywhere, whether at home or abroad. Be true to your own convictions of duty; respect yourself, and the world will honor and respect you. I have lived and labored long among and with you, and my great desire now, in the decline of life, is, to see my countrymen striving after every virtue which can dignify and ennoble our nature.—I am, my dear sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

35 Eccles street, 12th October, 1858.

The Editor of the Nation, dispensed some of Mr. Haughton's statements, but John Mitchell of the Knoxville Citizen, fully sustains all that Mr. Haughton has said in reference to his countrymen in America. He says:

"First: Every Irishman in the Southern States without exception, who can afford to buy negroes, straightway buys them."

Second: Some of the largest and most successful plantations in the Southern States are owned by Irishmen; and the finest plantation that has been purchased in America for many years, with 500 negroes upon it, was last winter sold in Louisiana; the purchaser was an Irishman."

Third: Not only is there a large number of Irish-born citizens at the South who own slaves; but most of the Southern planters and slaveholders are proud to say, are Irish by descent."

Fourth: Our acquaintance with Irish-born citizens at the South is very extensive; and we never met with one of them who is not in favor of reviving the slave trade with Africa; save one; and he is a very large slaveholder already, and wants no more."

Fifth: Irish citizens at the North, though they have no personal interests in slavery, almost universally give their votes to let it alone (which is all that is asked of them), because they have no business with it, no responsibility for it; because it exists under the Constitution; by which some Constitution their own rights and liberties are secured; and because its enemies have proved themselves to be their enemies."

This witness is true, and *The Nation*, instead of trying to break the force of Mr. Haughton's well-timed rebuke, should, for the sake of humanity and the honor of Ireland, write with him in denouncing the brazen hypocrisy of those who lend their influence and their votes to sustain slavery in the United States.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, NOVEMBER 20, 1858.

NO MORE SLAVE REDEMPTION.—The Western Anti-Slavery Society at its last annual meeting resolved in favor of a special effort to press upon the Legislature and the people of Ohio and other States within its influence the necessity of immediate and determined action against the system of legal kidnapping which now exists in all the States of the Union. The purpose is and should be to utterly prohibit all slaveholding and all rendition of free slaves to their masters, and to secure entire protection and security of liberty to all persons within the States called free. This work can and will be done if the earnest abolitionists set themselves about it with hearty purpose and when this is once done, the first great step is taken in behalf of the millions who have never found opportunity to escape.

This work has been well begun in Massachusetts where thousands of signatures to petitions have already been obtained. Similar petitions to the Legislatures of Vermont, New Hampshire and perhaps other States are also in circulation. A late number of the *Liberator* urging abolitionists to engage in this work, encouragingly says:

"Petitions for utterly prohibiting slaveholding and kidnapping in Massachusetts are now being numerously signed in all parts of the State. We hear the most encouraging reports from many places. In one of the largest towns in the southern part of Worcester County, several hundred names are already on the petition. In another one of the finest agricultural and manufacturing towns in the State, a large number of names are subscribed, headed by that of the Orthodox clergyman of the town. In some towns nearly all the legal voters will sign the petition. There is no reason why this may not be done in two-thirds of the towns in the State. Only let the opportunity be afforded, and we do not doubt that at least two-

thirds of the men and women of Massachusetts would joyfully sign the most urgent petition for such an object. Friends! this is an excellent practical work. Let no time be lost. Let there be a division of labor and let every man and woman be asked to sign."

There is no reason why Massachusetts should be permitted to outstrip Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Northern Indiana and Illinois. We hope to see a noble rivalry and a hearty and determined co-operation in this work.

The following form of petition, [or any other that may be preferred] should be copied and circulated by some abolitionist in every neighborhood and school district in the country. Copies will also be printed at the Bugle office where they can be obtained on application, by mail or otherwise.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of ———:

The undersigned, citizens of ——— respectfully ask you to enact that no person, who has been held as a slave, shall be delivered up by any officer or agent, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes "service or labor" to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States, or of this Union.

THE DIFFERENCE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The anti-slavery and pro-slavery wings of the Republican party, are and have been recently putting forth their peculiar views with considerable emphasis. The anti-slavery wing of the party has spoken in Mr. Giddings' frequent communications to the public, while Mr. Seward's speech on the eve of the election took for him, unprecedented anti-slavery ground; a position altogether at variance with his hitherto timid and vacillating course.—The last number of the *Nation* has a long article counseling an adherence to the highest anti-slavery position of the party. On the other hand a large portion of the party and especially a majority of the scheming office-seeking members of it, who have come up from the grave of the old Whig party with all its corruption upon them, and are heartily pro-slavery, without moral principle, and ready to do anything for the success of the party, which means their own personal elevation and aggrandizement.—They are ready to make any concessions to bring members to their ranks, and are test pleased to get rid of all anti-slavery principles, if by so doing they can carry their plans.

The character and position of this class is well set forth with commendable frankness in a late speech of Mr. R. S. Field, a Republican of New Jersey, at a meeting in Newark to celebrate the "brilliant triumph of the United Opposition" in New Jersey. Mr. Field said:

"He thought that the political union by which this victory was established ought to be firm and lasting. He, as a Republican of New Jersey, was willing to put himself on the principle of popular sovereignty—[applause]—and was not willing at this time of day to indulge in any such cry as 'No more slave States.' If the remaining Territories of the Union were not free territories, through the emigration of freemen, then let them be slave States. The South had put itself on the principle of popular sovereignty; and he was willing to give it to them—full measure, pressed down and overflowing." [Cheers and laughter.]

As is the case generally in political contests in this country at the time of election advances, concession of moral principle follows concession, till all come down in the low moral level of the masses, where the majority of the votes are found. So that we may expect that Seward will be silenced, the Era become fainter and fainter in its remonstrances, and the brave words of Giddings unheeded. This is the probable course of events, in the consolidation of the "united glorious opposition."

THE HUMAN FLESH PLATFORM.

Stephen A. Douglas has had the hearty sympathy of leading minds at the South, both among the fire-eaters and the conservatives, during his recent fierce struggle with Buchanan and the Republicans. Now that he has come off victor over both these opposing forces, Democrats are forsaking the President, and joining his forces, which now look bright and prosperous, all pointing as they do to his nomination for the next presidency. The principles which will govern him in that contest and will control his administration if elected, are summed up by the Richmond South in eleven propositions as follows:

1. Judge Douglas affirms the original and essential inferiority of the negro.

2. He denies that the negro was intended to be embraced within the abstractations of the Declaration of Independence, and asserts that the right of freedom and equality was predicated only of the dominant race of white men.

3. He denies the privileges of citizenship to the negro.

4. He affirms the compatibility of a confederacy of free and slave States, and the possibility of their harmonious coexistence under a common Constitution.

5. He affirms the absolute sovereignty of the States in respect to their domestic institutions, and denies the authority of the Federal Government to discriminate against the interests of slavery.

6. He inculcates a policy of non-interference, as between the free and slaveholding States, as well as between the latter and the Federal Government.

7. He supports the decision of the Supreme Court, and asserts for slavery the right of colonization in the Territories.

8. He upholds all the guarantees of the Federal Constitution in respect to the rights of the South.

9. He maintains the dignity and independence of the Senatorial function against the encroachments of Executive usurpation.

10. He protests his opposition to Black Republicanism at every point and upon every principle.

11. He pledges himself to fidelity to the organization, principal and grand nominees of the Democratic party.

The South follows this enumeration of Mr. Douglas' political opinions, by saying that "he may safely defy his enemies to exhibit another Northern man with a profession of faith more acceptable to the South."

To these articles of faith may doubtless be added that of the opening of the foreign slave trade, as set forth by that ardent Democrat John Mitchell, in what he expressly and appropriately terms the "human flesh platform." He sets forth the rising prospects of "the cause of the traffic in human flesh" in the following exultant style:

"John J. McRae has not only been elected as a member of Congress from Mississippi, to take the place of General Quitman, but has been elected rector of the Mississippi Agricultural Board, to prepare a report for a copy of the Ohio Agricultural Report for 1857. It is a valuable work and embodies facts that should be in the hands of every agriculturalist."

Nothing, McRae, a strong Democrat, had almost every vote. Know Nothingism, they think is good, but negroes at \$100 are better.

"It is not this a matter for Southern politicians to reflect upon? Might not some of them improve their position before the people by saying at once they are for the people buying their hands in the cheapest market?"

"In South Carolina, as our Charleston correspondent informs us, Mr. Spratt has been elected to the State Legislature by a very large majority; and Mr. Pettigrew has failed of his election. Well, who is Mr. Spratt? and who is Mr. Pettigrew? Why, the first is a man who desires to give industrious farmers a chance to buy cheap negroes; and the second is the very author of a certain 'Minority Report' laid before the last Legislature, which opposed the importation of cheap negroes. It is true this issue was not expressly made in the South Carolina elections; they are very prudent people in that State; and have notions of policy which we do not pretend to understand. In fact, one of our Charleston correspondents was sharply rebuked by another for saying the revival of the slave trade would be made an issue in those elections. Well, then, perhaps nobody was thinking about the King of Ashantee and his fine cheap fellows all the while; but by some accident a gentleman has been sent to the Legislature who is known to be going there for one sole purpose—to patronize the King of Ashantee."

"For our part, we should prefer that he had been elected unopposed for that purpose, like Mr. McRae in Mississippi. Still, one way or the other, the cause of 'the traffic in human flesh' advances and will advance."

"What Southern statesman will next have the pluck to plant himself on the honest human flesh platform? It is the true Democracy, for it will abolish monopoly; it is the best Know-Nothingism, for it will enable Americans to rule America, (which the English and French do at present), and more than all, it is the truest humanity and justice toward both whites and blacks."

Such are the principles and the prospects of the American Democracy. On this human flesh platform they hope to win and exercise the government of this country for four years after Buchanan has ceased to serve slavery. And Douglas' prospects of success on this platform are now, by general consent of all parties, brighter than those of any other Democrat in the land.

In what a humiliating position does this fact place our country in its moral and political aspects.

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"For our part, we should prefer that he had been elected unopposed for that purpose, like Mr. McRae in Mississippi. Still, one way or the other, the cause of 'the traffic in human flesh' advances and will advance."

"What Southern statesman will next have the pluck to plant himself on the honest human flesh platform? It is the true Democracy, for it will abolish monopoly; it is the best Know-Nothingism, for it will enable Americans to rule America, (which the English and French do at present), and more than all, it is the truest humanity and justice toward both whites and blacks."

Such are the principles and the prospects of the American Democracy. On this human flesh platform they hope to win and exercise the government of this country for four years after Buchanan has ceased to serve slavery. And Douglas' prospects of success on this platform are now, by general consent of all parties, brighter than those of any other Democrat in the land.

In what a humiliating position does this fact place our country in its moral and political aspects.

A NEW CHAMPION FOR THE CHURCH.

We have not heard of any special "revival," or "work of Grace" in New Lisbon lately, but the Douglas Buchanan organ of that place has been seized with a remarkable fit of jealousy for the purity and prosperity of religion there and generally. As a result of this pious terror, the *Patriot* counsels the ministers in its last issue, as to the best means of promoting their "popularity and usefulness."

To this labor with the ministerial brethren, the fierce terror of the *Patriot* compels it to add a serious warning against the infidels and the danger to be apprehended from wicked persecutions of Christianity. With this reinforcement of the champions of the church—this new and zealous advocate for its unpurged purity, we shall doubtless have new triumphs of the true democratic, slavery extending and slavery perpetuating party.

The seal of our neighbor was awakened on this wise. One of Miss Watkins lectures in this country was somewhat disturbed by rowdies, most probably of the pious, democratic school, which the *Patriot* is so zealous and valuable an exponent and defender. Somebody not approving of this extreme border ruffian sort of democracy, commenced a prosecution of the rowdies who it seems retained the able and pious editor of the *Patriot* as counsel. We are indebted to him for a report of the proceedings in the case, as follows:

A NEW RELIGION.

On Friday last week, we were before a justice of the peace in Fairfield township in this county, where two persons were charged with disturbing a meeting, where the professed the meeting to have been held to hear an anti-slavery, anti-church, disunion lecture—by a certain Miss Watkins, a colored lady from Baltimore—which the country court decided to be religious, and bound over the defendants for disturbing a religious meeting under the Statute. There were a number of witnesses present to swear to the character of the assembly and its objects, and one or two did testify that it was a religious meeting, and that there was any religion in the world, it was out there under the ministrations of STEVEN WATKINS, and some seemed doubtful if there was any piety outside of their negro gatherings. They frame their notions of worship on the idea of doing to others as they would have others do to them, and they are further from doing any body any good than any other class. They call their societies meetings for the protection of the down trodden and oppressed, and no slave ever feels any benefit from their acts, nor does he ever know that he has such maggoty brains filled.

Negro worship is no religion; it is irrational; it can't warm the heart; it can't produce honesty; it is not strong enough to take a man through a fever, and when he comes to travel out into the great darkness, he will go unsupported and alone, leaving his benevolent religion in the world, for the benefit of his colored brethren who are in chains.

These fanatics used to call themselves infidels. But Republicanism sprung up calling itself the only true Democracy—thus more effectively to undermine Democracy—and the infidels have taken from Republicanism this wicked perdition and call themselves Christians, that they may more efficiently injure the church.

MEETING OF COLORED PEOPLE AT ALLIANCE.—A meeting of colored people was held at the Town Hall at Alliance on the 10th inst. Persons were present from Portage, Stark, Mahoning and Columbiana Counties. Wm. F. Holliday was appointed President, and W. J. Whipple Secretary.

In addition to the presentation and discussion of various resolutions, W. H. A. Phillips and W. J. Whipple were appointed delegates to the Convention to be held in Cincinnati on the 25th inst. Stephen Wright, John Holiday, W. Benson, T. Harris, and James Davis were appointed a Committee for the collection of statistical facts relating to the colored population of the region represented, and also to prepare funds for the expenses of the Cincinnati Delegates.

Mr. J. H. Kippart, secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture will accept our acknowledgments for a copy of the Ohio Agricultural Report for 1857. It is a valuable work and embodies facts that should be in the hands of every agriculturalist.

WORKING SLAVERY DOWN.—A friend writes that he has been lecturing down slavery for the last six weeks in a most practical way, and at the same time staying at home working day and night with my type entirely sealed upon the subject. I have made about six barrels of syrup of the best quality from my own cane, (Sorghum), and succeeded in pressing probably enough juice to make nearly as much more, that was manufactured by those who brought cane. That's the way to do, preach against slavery, work against it, and sub it at its vitals.

SLAVERY AMONG THE METHODISTS IN MISSOURI.—Some of the apologists for slavery in the Methodist Episcopal Church having endeavored to make it appear that Methodist slaveholding in Missouri was quite a different thing—an exception to the editors of the *Northern Independent* have been using their best endeavors to ascertain how and in what particulars its peculiar sacrifices and humanitarian consists. For this purpose, Rev. Mr. Mattison, a corresponding editor of the *Independent*, and a minister in full and regular standing in the M. E. Church, addressed a letter to Rev. H. C. Atwater of the Providence conference for information, as Mr. A. had signified special opportunities for acquiring it. In reply, Mr. Mattison received the following letter which appears in the last number of the *Independent*. It exhibits the real character of what claims to be the anti-slavery church of Missouri.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Connecticut, October 6, 1858.

"DEAR BROTHER MAT: I am the person you refer to in your note of inquiry. . . . Ever since the formation of those missionary Board Conferences in slave territory, our Conference has been accused by those managing the Missouri money in New York, that it was for our highest interest, as anti-slavery men, to keep those missionaries there—that they were laboring most efficiently for the overthrow of slavery &c."

"Knowing that those Conferences were established by the pro-slavery party in the Church, to strengthen their interest; and that the men laboring there had been taken for strong, not to say radical pro-slavery Conferences, I had reason to doubt whether they were doing efficient service in the anti-slavery cause."

"I therefore gave six months of time and money to the examination of the Border work, and the region beyond. Travelling in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, as well as in the States bordering on the Mexican Gulf—so that I can probably say, without egotism, that I am better posted with facts in regard to the number of slaves held in the Border Conferences, as a whole and of the strength of the slaveholding spirit among preachers and people there, than any other person in the Church North."

"Among many things learned in that examination, the following facts were fully demonstrated:—First, That the Methodist Episcopal Church North, in the slaveholding States, and in the Western Conferences referred to, both as to ministers and members, were as strongly pro-slavery as the M. E. Church South. Both, with equal consistency, repudiated the idea of being abolitionists, or of having any sympathy with an abolition Church, or of desiring to have the slaves enjoy liberty."

"Secondly, The fact of owning slaves, of living on the soil of unrequited labor, is not the slightest bar to membership in any of our mission Churches."

"Thirdly, That it is a great and uncalculated waste of missionary money to keep men in those Mission or Border Conferences, preaching an uncalculated Gospel, silent upon one of the greatest issues upon which the sun shines; building up pro-slavery Churches to head off the spirit of anti-slavery, which has become so strong that it threatens to give this mission sin no longer a baptismal place in the Church. The heathen are calling in vain to the word of God, while thousands of money are turned aside in church and make strong the pro-slavery interest in the Church."

"Fourthly, should a session be taken by the Church of the number of slaves held by its members, (as there ought to be, and which could be done with little trouble,) it would greatly astonish those who, without having examined this subject personally, honestly believe that the instances of slaveholding are very rare among our members."

The United States Constitution and its PRO-BABY COMPROMISE.

The Constitution a Pro-Babey or Slavery Document. New Medium Paper etc. Edited by Wendell Phillips. Third Edition, selling at 12mo. 200 pages. Third published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at 21 Cornhill, Boston. Also, at the New York Office in New York and Philadelphia. Price in cloth, 50cts; in thick paper 75cts. 30 cts.

July 12th, 1858.

Copies of this work will be sent by mail on receipt of the price and the amount of postage, thirty-cent copies for those in paper, twenty-five cents for those in cloth.

THOMAS BRADY. [HENRY KIRK.]

SALEM IRON-WORKS,
Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.

SHARP & KING,
Manufacturers of Improved Steam Engines for all purposes; Steam Boilers of every description; all kinds of Mill Gearing; Iron Planers; Ream-Lathes; Upright Drills; Gear-cutting Machines, &c. &c.

Manufacturing done to order on New and improved principles.

We Manufacture "Superior Engines" and Machinery for Saw-Mills, with which ordinary mills can cut more lumber, with less expense for operation and repair, than can be done with any other kind of Mills.

Particular attention given to the construction of Machinery for Flouring Mills—both Steam and Water.

We have provided ourselves with a clear-cutting Machine, which enables us to cut gearing 4 feet in diameter—and under,—and 10 inch face,—and under,—also to mill core wheels and draw the teeth with the same machine, which insures accuracy and uniformity in the work. Dressing saws in this way is less expensive and more accurate than doing it by hand. We will warrant our gearing to run almost as still and smooth as bells. A good assortment of Gum Belting, always on hand at the lowest prices.

Our Cash paid for old Iron, Copper and Brass March 28, 1857—ly.

FALL STOCK!!

FRESH STOCK OF
GROCERIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Fruits, Nuts, &c., &c.

800 lbs. Prime German Prunes,
10 Jars Extra Fresh do
Peach and Pine-apple in Sealed Jars,
Large Stock Assorted Fancy Candies,
4 doz. Lemon Syrup,
200 lbs. Borden's 3 Brands
100 do Paper Shell do (for parties)
200 do Filberts,
150 Cream Nuts,
200 1 and 2 quart Fruit Jars,
Coffee—40 Bags choice Rio
3 " do Black,
3 " do Maracaba,
2 " do old Java,
2 Bags Choice Mocha,
Tea—22 chest choice and Sweet Y. Hyson
12 do do do do Black,
2 do do do do Gunpowder,
Sugars—20 Bbls. Refined Sugar, assorted
5 Hbls choice N. O. Sugar,
Molasses—15 Bbls choice N. O. Molasses,
12 " do Steam Syrup,
Rice—4 Barrels choice,
150 lbs Pearl Barley,
Foreign Fruits—30 Drums Figs,
10 do choice M. M. Raisins,
10 half do do
10 qr do do
8 do do do Lemons,
1 case do do
10 boxes Assorted Apples,
20 do Gum Drops,
3 do Rock Candy,
Prunes, Confectionaries, &c.
Crackers—Sugar, Butter, Soda & Water,
Spices—1 Bags Cassia,
1 do Cloves,
1 do Cloves,
4 bags Pepper,
3 do Filimento,
Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger, &c., &c.,
Soda, &c—15 kegs Super Bicarbonate of Soda,
2 casks Sal Soda,
12 packages Sicily Liquorice,
30 lbs. best Calabris do
Scotch, Rappee and Black Snuff,
Large assortment of Willow Baskets &c.
Salt—1500 lbs. Ashion Salt for Laundry use
Tobacco—32 boxes Grant's No. 1, choice, assorted,
50,000 Sugars, assorted,
Soaps—15 boxes Womans Friends,
6 gross Assorted Toilet,
10 boxes Palm,
5 " Rain,
5 " Variegated,
4 gross Transparent (in bars),
Candles—Star, Stearicene, Opell and Tallow,
Starch—10 boxes best Pearl,
Fish—10 packages No. 2 & 3 Mackerel,
10 half bbl White Fish,
10000 Black Cod Fish,
4 half bbl Herring,
20 Boxes Extra Herring,
1 package extra Salmon.

Just received and for Sale by the Package or Retail at Pittsburgh prices.

Our goods are bought at net and will be sold cheap. We call particular attention to our Choice Selection of Tea and Champagne No. 1.

We have on hand all articles usually kept by Grocers which we will sell cheap.

J. DEMING.

Salem, Sept. 27, 1858—4f.

J. C. Whinery, W. D. S.,
Has removed his office to the corner of
MAIN AND BROADWAY,
SECOND STORY, (ENTRANCE FROM BROADWAY, AT THE
NORTH END OF THE BUILDING) for the purpose of
securing increased facilities for the practice of his
profession.

He proposes to spare neither pains nor expense
in keeping pace with the onward march of his
profession. His stock of **DENTAL MATERIALS** is
selected by himself at the head of the market and is
in his own words, he trusts, has been such as to
give assurance that full satisfaction will be given
to those who may require his services.

ALL operations warranted.

Office hours from 7 A. M. 'till 6 P. M.

BROADWAY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING AND
CLOTH HOUSE.

In store the largest assortment, BEST MADE
and Cheapest Stock of

WINTER AND FISH CLOTHING
to be found in the country. Also, A very large
stock of Piece Goods (bought of the Manufacturers)
comprising every variety of material adapted
to the season for Men and Boys' wear,
which will be sold by the piece or yard as
desired in a style

NOT TO BE EXCELLED
by any other establishment in the country.

Goods Furnishing Goods of every description at
low prices.

Our Cash received from the East Monthly.

Our goods will be on hand.

SHAW & CO.
Broadway, Salem, Jan. 1859. And can be
HUNT AND WEBSTER'S SKIVING
CHINERS FOR SALE.